

a1 stored such that a bank of T cells of each of the most common MHC-class II types are present. In case an individual is to be treated for an injury, preferably autologous stored T cells are used, but, if autologous T cells are not available, then cells should be used which share an MHC type II molecule with the patient, and these would be expected to be operable in that individual. The cells are preferably stored in an activated state after exposure to an NS antigen or peptide derived therefrom. However, the cells may also be stored in a resting state and activated once they are thawed and prepared for use. The cell lines of the bank are preferably cryopreserved. The cell lines are prepared in any way which is well known in the art. Once the cells are thawed, they are preferably cultured prior to injection in order to eliminate non-viable cells. During this culturing, the cells can be activated or reactivated using the same NS antigen or peptide as used in the original activation. Alternatively, activation may be achieved by culturing in the presence of a mitogen, such as phytohemagglutinin (PHA) or concanavalin A (preferably the former). This will place the cells into an even higher state of activation. The few days that it takes to culture the cells should not be detrimental to the patient as the treatment in accordance with the present invention may occur any time up to a week or more after the injury in order to

Q1 still be effective. Alternatively, if time is of the essence, the stored cells may be administered immediately after thawing.

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Please replace the paragraph on page 32, beginning at line 8, with the following rewritten paragraph:

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A2 An NS-specific antigen may be obtained by an NS biopsy or necropsy from a mammal including, but not limited to, from a site of CNS injury; from cadavers; or from cell lines grown in culture. Additionally, an NS-specific antigen may be a protein obtained by genetic engineering, chemically synthesized, etc.

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Please replace the paragraph on page 32 beginning at line 14 with the following rewritten paragraph:

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A3 In addition to NS-specific antigens, the invention also relates to peptides derived from NS-specific antigens or derivatives including chemical derivatives and analogs of NS-specific antigens which are functionally active, i.e., they are capable of displaying one or more known functional activities associated with a full-length NS-specific antigen. Such functional activities include, but are not limited to, antigenicity (ability to bind (or compete with an NS-antigen for binding) to an anti-NS-specific antibody), immunogenicity (ability to generate antibody which binds to an NS-specific